

# Hepatitis B in Indiana

From 2016-2021, new hepatitis B (HBV) infection rates in Indiana declined from 2.6 to 2.1 cases per 100,000 population.

**There is no cure, but hepatitis B is vaccine-preventable.**

Despite making up **10%** of the Indiana population in 2021, **Black Hoosiers** accounted for **18%** of hepatitis B infections in Indiana.

Roughly **29.6%** of Marion County, Indiana, residents are **Black or African American**. In 2021, **Black** residents accounted for **34%** of the hepatitis B cases in Marion County.



29.6%

34%

48.1

HISPANIC  
HOOSIERS



44.5

NON-HISPANIC  
HOOSIERS

In 2021, **38%** of Indiana residents living with HBV were between the ages of **18-39** years.

Between 2020-2021, the average age of **Hispanic Hoosiers** at first reported HBV case was **48 years**. In comparison, **non-Hispanic Hoosiers** were an average of **44 years** at the time of the first reported HBV case - a difference of **4 years** on average.

46%

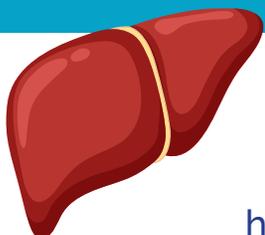
**46%** of adults in Indiana living with Hepatitis B have experienced incarceration.

15%

In 2021, **15%** of HBV cases occurred among **Asian** Hoosiers.

## Vaccines Save Lives

CDC recommends everyone aged **0-59** get vaccinated for hepatitis B  
<https://www.cdc.gov/hepatitis/hbv/index.htm>



**Get vaccinated. Get care.**

Call 211 or visit

<https://www.in.gov/fssa/home/check-care-cure/>



Indiana  
Department  
of  
**Health**